of the words, and that I was responsible for them, de

nounce Mr. Campbell as a liar and a perjurer. I want to say, now, that I accept and am willing to believe that I have as great coundence in the character

of Mr. Campbell as I have in the character of the gen

of the chairman's desk and appealed that both the

etter and the speech be stricken from "The Record.

He feared that they might lead to trouble outside of

The offensive words were taken down and reported

The words having been reported to the House, Mr.

Resolved. That the said William D. Bynum be now bught to the bar of the House by the sergeant at ms. and there the centure of the House be admistered by the Speaker.

aggrestions of "gag law" from the Democratic side.

from the clerk's desk.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

COUNT VON MOLTKE'S IMPRESSIVE WORDS FOR PEACE IN EUROPE.

PRINCE RISMARUK AND ENGLAND-THE TEMPER-ANCE CAMPAIGN-LORD HARTINGTON ON LIBERAL REUNION-THE QUEEN'S VISIT

TO THE ROTHSCHILDS -MR. MORLEY

ON COPYRIGHT - SOCIAL

TOPICS-MUSIC, DRAMA,

AND PAINTING.

IBY CARLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Congright: 1890: By The New York Tribune. London, May 17.-Count von Moltke's speech on the Army bill on Wednesday in the Reichstag is more important than any other event on the Continent during the week. So deep is the impression which this discourse has made that it may be said it will do not less to preserve the peace of Europe than all the new legions which Germany is preparing for. Count von Moltke has dispelled once for all the delusion that the pext war is likely to be a short war. The Powers of Europe, he tells the world, "are armed as they have never been armed before. No one of them gan be shattered in one or two campaigns so comclude peace on hard terms, or not to recover in a year or two and renew the conflict. It may be

seven-years' war; it may be a thirty-years' war.

Woe to him who sets fire to Europe

There is no nation, there is perhaps even no Emperor, who, after such a warning as that from the first soldier of his time, can enter upon a war with a light heart. Till Count von Moltke spoke on idea was that the next contest would be sharp but short. No idea did more to make war possible and probable. Count von Moltke said many other striking things. It is the speech of a man who thinks much and speaks seldom. The era of Cabinet wars, he believes, is over. "We have now only people's wars"; of which the ices are incalculable. What is wanted is a strong government, strong enough to resist popular impulse. "For a long time past only the sword has kent the sword in its sheath." It will be long before the echo of these penceful phrases, with the ring of steel in them, ceases to rever-

The latest message from Friedrichsruhe is of hardly less import for peace than Count von Moltke's. There appeared in the " Kreuz Zeitung," of Berlin, the statement that in 1866 the German Foreign Office requested England almost peremptorily to conclude an offensive and defensive treaty, and to join the Triple Althat England refused, and that a morked estrangement between England and Prince Bismarck replied through his Hamburg organ that he could not refuse to this statement the distinction of being unparalleled in the annais of the press for imdiets in detail each allegation, declaring relations timate friendship and complete mutual confidence. Yesterday Lord Rosebery, desiring that England should give a reciprocal assurance, put the question in the House of Lords to Lord Salisbury. Nobody can say that Lord Salisbury's answer was not explicit. The Berlin paper's statement is, he said, "the most extraordinary fabrication I He, too, proceeded to "the details, giving to each the most peremptory denial; and and up with the assurance that relations between the two countries, now as for a long time past, are of the most cordial description. anish the malignant hopes built on that

funniation of falsehood. Worth noting also, is General von Caprivi's man Colonial policy. General von Caprivi pro tests that he cares little for colonies in Africa or slsewhere, a remark which possibly gave rise to von Caprive next presented himself in audience. Still, as they had begun, soid the Chancellor. they must continue. Baron Marschall, the new F-reign Minister, was explicit about England, with whom, he declares, Germany means to go hand in hand, and be made light of the little

Assailed in the rear, on the rank, and in front, he Government have revertheless, come out of the tangled debate on temperance with a majority of 73 for their Licensing bill. Mr. Eitchie. the President of the Local Government Board, detended the measure in a speech which no Opposition erator, not even Mr. Gladstone, attempted to answer specifically. Debate turned upon the evils of drink, which nebody disputes, upon the imquity of compensation, many other topics of sentiment. Ritchie showed clearly that this is not a measure for compensation in the ordinary Publicans are not to be paid for failure to renew licenses, but paid only where a license exists and the County Council, desiring to expurpose. Mr. Caine, a Liberal Unionist who cares more for temperance than for Union, attacked the emergency to take the least some view, called the bill a product of criminal conspiracy against expected last week, when nobody knew how far the detection might go, or how many Members might yield to temperance threats, which, all

Mr. Gladstone's appearance in this debate may to dealt with separately. It involved one more remnation of life-long principles. Tory speakers have from time to time, since this bill occupied present measure. He has favored compensation: now opposes it. His explanation is that the the case of Scotch Disestablishment. further toward the elucidation of his imself that circumstances have so changed as to of Wales. Friday's Drawing Reom was perhap-

Mone, whose transformation began in 1885. The feature of Mr. Gladstone's speech yester-While he was speaking his followers were obstru-The Budget bill was on, and those toxing clauses came up which were postponed at Mr. Gladstone's request and on his pledge that there should be no obstruction. Mr. Parnell, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Fowler and others repudiated the pledge of their nominal leader and consumed hours in hercely dilatory tactics, to which the closure

Snally put an end by a majority of 79. Not much else of moment has happened in th came on Wednesday on the bill for appropriating the whither certain church moneys which Mr. House of Representatives. That House has just

the Tory Whips napping. First defeating the Government on a motion for adjournment, they then carried the second reading of the bill. Noth ing will come of it; Mr. Smith remarking dryly the ne t day that he thought Mr. Balfour's bill would survive the other.

Mr. Gladstone has again been denouncing American Protection in a Free Trade speech at Prince's Hall. He found himself, nevertheless, obliged to admit that Protection is gaining ground all over the world, and that Free Trade is passing through a period of danger. This last remark seems to imply that the sacred dogma is in danger even in England, which he describes as almost the solitary citadel of Free Trade. His liscourse was delivered in honor of Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, the secretary of the Cobden Club an amiable old gentleman who once thought it the mission of the Cobden Club to convert America

The banquet to Lord Hartington, at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, was a brilliant expression of the homage of the classes to the Liberal Union ist leader. Mr. Chamberlain presided, and Mr Goschen, Sir Henry James and Lord Hartington himself were the other speakers. Lord Hartington's speech went further in one direction than he has ever gone before. He repels in very strong terms all notion of reunion with the Gladstonian wing of the Liberal party. He takes his new stand upon the proved connection between the Irish Farliamentary party and the extreme Physical Force party in America. The Special Commission judicially affirmed the existence of that con nection. Therefore it is that Lord Hartington now regards the alliance between the Glad-t mans and the Parnellites as an insurmountable obstacle to Liberal reunion, and declares that while it conthan any other recent declaration on the actual situation in England, on the actual or possible relations between the two wings of the Liberal party, and on the probable continuance of the existing alliance between the Liberal-Unionists and

the New Radicalism is equally explicit. He does not condemn what he calls all the ulterior developments of Liberalism. He desires first to know what shape they will take, then that the new measures should be carried into effect by men who have faith in them. He adds and insists that the Gladstonians have no such faith, and while the party is led by such men he has no desire to return to it. That, also, is plain sneaking; and whatever may be thought of Lord Hart ington's policy, it is to be said that his sincerity. his ability, his deep convictions and his influence on the country are almost as freely acknowledged by his opponents as by his friends.

Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington has served as a good example to the Chair man of the London County Council. Lord Rose bery, who has for a year and more governed that body, and governed London at the same time, mainly by tact, has this week asserted his power a way which Mr. Speaker Reed will appreciate. The Council voted urgency for a proposal to ad-They voted, in other words, to debute the resol on at once. It was a grave step; it was, in fact political body to interfere in politics. Lord Rose bery with coolness said that he would interprethis vote as mearing that the subject should be first in order at the next meeting of the Council, next, week, and the Coursel would now proceed with business. The fanatics held their breath for minute. Then up sprang Mr. Charrington wit loud complaint of this decision, and claimed the right to retire; which nobody showed any wish to dispute. He did retire, and has since himself interviewed. He denounces Lord Rosebery's act as infamous. Nobody will Mr. Charrington infamous; he is merely silly,

Waddesdon, announced last year but then abandoned, was duly made on Wednesday So seldom does Her Majesty enter any subject house as a guest, that her short railway journes Murmurs are heard; e testions are asked. Who does she go to the Jews? query some of the discontented; and they complain, not without bitter favor on Hebrew financiers. All which may be set down to pure jedousy. Boron Ferdinand has no business connection with Messrs. Rothschild Lord Rothschild, the present head of that house has long stood high in the Queen's esteem Raron Ferdinand's Waddesdon chotens is modern; is, in fact, of his own creation, but one of the finest in England, and is filled with a collection of various works of art which would be difficult to match anywhere. The Queen can hardly be signifying in this public was her regard for its distinguished owner and for the family of which

Tuesday brought forth a speech of great energy from the great explorer. He reproaches England with her supineness in Africa, preaches annexation, preaches empire, promises unlimited profits and points to the African enterprises of Germans The process of lionizing continues with unremitting assiduate. Manchester is now added to the Stanley, coupled with the privilege of sleeping in apartments, which Mr. Stanley delared himself proud to accept.

Count Herbert Bismarck arrived in London on Monday, having spent Sanday at Wynyard wit for the recent events in Berlin, of which he speaks with considerable freedom to all comers. Always sopular in London, he is now the object of fresh in

tion. Last week showed signs of new life, and numerous, and at least four of them were as good at his house in Belgrave Square. He preferred to call the entertainment, to which he invited perentitled to be present, a very small dance. It was given in honor of his friends' Lord and Lady Wolseley's daughter just out Lady Leconfield's, on Tuesday, was rather larger, Lord Leconfield's house in Curron Street being one of the largest in London, but not too large for the smart world which thronged it. Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, the following evening, had the Prince and Princess less crowded than last week's.

Literary Fund was remarkable for the presence of 440 gentlemen at dinner with 300 ladies as for the presidency of the Prince of Wales, for denations amounting to \$20,000, and for a speech on Literature by Mr. John Morley. What Mr. Morley said was said in a fine spirit, with that elevation of tone which always distinguishes bim when he is not talking politics, and sometimes then. He spoke of sordid views, and he found a timely illustration in the American House of Representatives. He had been pleading for just so much reward to a man of letters as will enable him to pursue his calling. This, said Mr. Morley, "may be called rather serdid, and particularly will it be so called by the American

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1890, TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

lovers of democracy will deplore-to declare that the man of letters ought to be content with the sublimity of his mission and the loftiness of his vocation. I think that the sordid view is that of the American House of Representatives, and not

that of the English man of letters." This is a very reserved expression of that indig nation which most Englishmen of letters, or men of no letters, feel. It is sometimes expressed with less reserve. One Gladstonian journal discusses the rejection of the Copyright bill with vehemence, and calls the House of Representatives a nouse of thieves. Mr. Gladstone himself is understood to disapprove of this, and to draw a dis tinction, holding that just as Pitt committed at act of blackguardism without being a blackguard, so many Representatives vote to legalize theft without being themselves necessarily thieves.

A new paper appears, "The Author," to be pub lished monthly. It is the organ of the Incorperated Society of Authors, and is edited by Mr Besant. It is founded, says Mr. Besant, as the one paper which will fully review, discuss and ventilate all questions connected with the profession of literature in all its branches. Publish ing and the ways of publishers will be a prominent topic. Many other features of practical value and much interesting literary discussion and literary news are found in this first number, which is excellently edited throughout.

Mr. Lovell's English agent replies to Mr. Hatton's charge that Mr. Lovell had reprinted Mr. Hatton's "By Order of the Czar" without hi consent asked or given. The reply is that Mr Hatton had sold Mr. Tillotson the right to sell it for America, and Mr. Tillotson sold it to Mr. Lovell, who had a year ago poid a substantial sum for the right to reprint the book in question

excites neither opposition nor enthusiasm. Mr. Englishman and as an artist, but the Academy as little liking for the work of its distinguished of it is exhibited elsewhere and brings in no shill ngs to the treasury of Burlington House. Herkomer, unlike so many of his colleagues, can Academy and in the New Gallery are pointed hurriedly. But he is popular, plausible and effective. His portraits are often good likenesses and sometimes works of good art, and the range of is ambition has no known limits.

Most of this year's criticisms on our country an, Mr. Sargent, have been so hostile that his friends will be glad to tead a more judicial esti- (the matter mate by "The Times" of one of his most abused portraits. "Hardly any picture of the year bas been more flercely attacked than Mr. Surgent's. We cannot see the justice of these criticisms, or it is a work of surprising power author of "Robert Elsmere." He is the regular ert critic of the Leading Journal, and a very instructed and competent per-

to be made before the summer is over. Mrs Langtry will probably arrange some afternoon to play Lady Macbeth to Mr. Brerbohm Tree's Mac-Both parts will, in these hands, be entire novelties to the London public. Mr. Tree is rising so fast in his profession that no attempt will be thought too ambitions for the young manager and actor of the Haymarket Theatre. Mrs. Langof high flights.

ikely to run through the season. The play is to

third partner, Mr. Carte. "The truth is," says Mr. Funston, of Kansas, offered an amendment to a common friend of both, "that Mr. Gribert and the metal schedule, the provise that after organs Sir Arthur Sullivan have quarrelled, and matters all other ones containing lead shall pay a dialy whose new theatre on Shaftesbury ave is rapidly using, will perhaps there produce Sir Arthi

SIBERIA NO WORSE THAN BELLAND. MR. GRADSTONE ON BRITISH REMONSTRANCE

TO THE CZAR Lander publishes an address to the Czar remonstration against the outrages upon Rossian exiles in siberia. The remonstrative is signed by 254 persons, including

he English public conscience had been greatly stocked

A DENIAL FROM CARDINAL LAVIGERIE. Tunis, May 17. Cardinal Lavigerie, in an inter-ciew, denied the report that he had entered into an

SUICIDE OF CONSULAR AGENT MCCHEANE. Portsmouth, May 17. Thomas McCheane, Consular Agent of the United States at this place, has com-

RUSSIA ORDERING AMMUNITION. Paris, May 17.-The ammunition factory at St. Etienne has received an order from the Russian

MR. CROKER AT HEIDELBERG. Wiesbaden, May 17.—Richard Croker has left here of gone to Heidelberg.

Balfour wants for land purchase. They eaught taken upon itself-and it is a position which all THE HOUSE IN AN UPROAR.

BYNUM, OF INDIANA, CENSURED.

A BITTER AND EXCITING DEBATE THAT LASTED HOURS.

THE HOOSIER MEMBER MAKES A PERSONAL AT TACK UPON MR. BAYNE, OF PENNSYLVA-

NIA, FOR WHICH HE IS FORMALLY PUNISHED BY THE HOUSE-DEMO-

CRATIC EFFORTS TO SAVE HIM.

Washington, May 17. Slow progress was made with a Revenue bill to-day. At the outset the Demorats raised the expected outery that insufficient time as allowed for the consideration of the bill, and hat after they had wasted day after day in irrele empelled to allow some business to be done, and the nainder of its amendments. Meanwhile the Free Traders were casting about for a prefext for further delay. They had professed to be anxious for some amendments to the bill, but as soon as the oppor Bynum, of Indiana, a man who possesses most of the ustincts of a bully, was put forward as a sacrifice, and he security of his place as a member of the House ie had denounced James Campbell, president of the National Glass Works Association, as "a liar and To-day Colonel hayne caused to be read epelling the assault upon him. After some object

entleman for whom he had the highest respect has sen charged with forcery, and he wanted to present a tetter in his defence

carman that it was not fair to silence the man who and been publicly attached, and let the man speak

as under consideration.

Mr. Mills There is a slander under consideration Mr. Eynum complained that the Chair had stopped

gentleman from Pennsylvania to proceed. The chan-had done the best that he could to prevent the gentle men from Peansylvania and Kentucky from using the language they did. The Chair had done all he could

committee was acting under a rule of the House, it was not in order to allow gentlemen to wash their direct linen against the rule of the Rouse. (Lond Demeratic jeers and cries for order.)

The Chair was of the opinion that it was a que-

Mr. McKinley thought that it was in the interes of fair play to allow the gentleman from Indiana b

onnection was hardly parliamentary.

Mr. Lynum- I withdraw it, then, and say "conduit

pe." Since the gentleman from Pennsylvania is a medium through which the statement of Campbell

found its way into "The Record"; since the Chair has said that the way a citizen who may feel aggrieved

can get into "The Record" is by the indersement of

en to take their seats.

Mr. springer, acting as spokesman for his party,
whiled to do so.
sergeant at Arms Homes then said: "Mr. Rymum:
sergeant at Arms Homes then said: "Mr. Rymum:
tesolation of the House of Representatives you
required to appear before the car of the House
receive the censure of that look through its proceed, no matter what the rules might be. After half an hour of uprour, Mr. Byonen seenres and he had said that \$15 a moath was enough for an speaker again requested members to take their gin-schower. In his district, where he was known circulated in Mr. Wilson's district. He had tele graphed to the West Virginia papers denouncing

The speaker then said, calmly: "The House of Repsentatives, perceives that it is impossible for the
Chair to enforce order on account of the action of
certain members. The Chair will therefore proceed
to do its duty under the present condition of disorder.

"Mr. William D. Bynum you are arraigned at the
law of the House for having transgressed its rules by
your remarks. For this offence the House desires
that you shall be censured at its bar. In the name of
the House, therefore, I pronounce upon you its censure." ampbell as a har and perjurer. Since the gentleman rom Pennsylvania constituted himself the sewer through which this attack of Campbell made its way Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, made the point of order re."
The Sergeant at Arms will now release you.
Mr. Bynum Under such circumstances I accept the
Insure of the House as a decoration of honor. that the language was out of order. The Chair thought that the word "sewer" in this

censure of the House as a decoration of noner. (Democratic appliance.)

There was some disposition manifested by the Republicans to take unbrage at this remark, but he for it was understood perfectly the House, at 10 (30), adjourned, and there was ended one of the most exciting incidents of the session.

(For details of the debate on the Tariff bill see Fage 22.) 4 30 p. m., and ured both horses

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

a member of the House, I have simply to say that I did the other day, knowing full well the meaning

AN ITALIAN STRICKEN IN BROADWAY.

HE FELL FROM THE WINDOW WHICH HE WAS CLEANING, GRASPED AN ELECTRIC

> LIGHT WIRE AND RECEIVED HIS DEATH STROKE.

Another victim of the deadly electric light wires was added yesterday to the list of those who have been killed by them in this city. This time it was an Italian boot-black who received Mr. Cutcheon moved that the committee rise and the fatal shock. He was Bastiano I. Paldo, report the words to the House for its action. This twenty-four years old, 5f No. 65 Mulberry-st. was agreed to-120 to 10-and as Mr. Bayne rose to For five or six years he has had the privilege of keeping a boot-blacking stand under the steps of "Bayne, Bayne, Bayne," from the Democratic side. of the building at No. 167 Broadway, for which he cleaned the windows and did other odd The words having been reported to the House, and breekfuridge, of Kentucky, made the point of order that there was nothing in the report of the committee to show that there had been no intervening business before their utterance and the report to the flows. The speater overruled the point of order on the ground that he must be governed by the report made to him by the charman of the committee and that he must assume that the committee acted according to rules. jobs around the building. A few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Paldo was ordered by the janitor to wash the windows of the Inter-State National Bank, which is on the first floor of the building, just above "the Buffet Lunch" room, which is on the ground floor. Three large electric light wires run into the building from a pole which stands in front of Benedict's jewelry the window which Paldo was washing the electric wire ends in a porcelain spool, to which is fastened a guy wire used for keeping the electric light wire tant. The wires carrying the current into the

building are joined to the main wires just above

the porcelain spool and run into the building at

nearly right angles to the main wires.

Paldo stopped out on the narrow ledge which runs underneath the windows, with his pail of water and brush, and began to clean the windows, as he had done every Saturday afternoon for several years. Something attracted his attention in the street. He turned suddenly and in doing so lost his balblindly grasped the first thing that his left hand touched. It was one of the large electric light wires. The current was turned on to its full force and the Italian fell forward. His left foot slipped from the ledge, striking one of the wires which carry the current into the building. A loud cry attracted the attention of hundreds of passers-by to him. They saw him bend down for an instant, then straighten up and fall directly forward to the sidewalk below. His eyes were wide open when he fell, but when the nearest person reached him they were closed and he was dead. The body struck the top of the short flight of steps which lead down to the lunchroom, and rolled down to the floor within a few feet of where Paldo's boot-blacking chair stood with the brushes and blacking ready for use.

In a minute there was a crowd of several hundred men and women in front of the building eager to get a sight of the dead man, and it was more than the solitary Broadway policeman could do to keep them back out of the way. He was joined by other officers, who were attracted by the people running to the spot. A stretcher was obtained and the dead man was taken to the Church-st, police station, to await the arrival of the coroner and friends.

On the Italian's face, as he lay in the station, there was not the slightest indication that his leath had been a painful one. On the other hand, his countenance was as free from any expression of pain as it would be if he were asleep the fatal wire is plainly visible on the left hand, which has a heavy black mark across the palm. Paldo wore a heavy pair of boots, with oles half an inch thick. Where his foot rested on the wire for an instant only the sole is burned

Frederick Tridge, the janitor of No. 161 Broadway, saw the accident. He had just left his work in this building and was watching the Italian clean the windows. He made a stateto the police and the reporters last evening, which was as follows: "I was watching the bootblack clean the windows and saw him turn suddenly and look toward the street. As he did so a slipped, and as he fell he grabbed hold of the His foot struck one of the wires that run into the building. I heard him cry out and then -aw him lean forward for an instant. He straightened up and I thought he must have recovered his balance, when I saw him falling sideways into

Sergeant Delaney saw Paldo just before he fell. "His face had a terribe look," he said, "and I will never forget it. The eves were wide open and he seemed to be appealing for help, before I could get to him he pitched forward and fell almost at my feet."

fell almost at my feet."

The police, the firemen and the janitor said that the wires belonged to the United States Il-The police, the firemen and the janitor said that the wires belonged to the United States II-liminating company, but at the downtown station of the company in Liberty-st. no one could be found who would either deny or confirm this. Paldo has a brother named Arsento, who is a stevedore at Pier No. 35. North River. The brother came with an undertaker late last evening to take the body away for burial, but the coroner had not made an autopsy. Paldo leaves, besides his brother, a blind mother in Italy, to whom he sent his savings.

Paul D. Croyath, the attorney for the United states Illuminating Company, was in the crowd who gathered around the spot where Poldo fell. He thought that the accident would have been averted if the wires had been underground. He said that the company was ordered by the Board of Electrical Control some time ago to put its wires underground. The conduit for this purpose was now in course of construction, and the

SHE SHOT AT HIM BECAUSE HE LEFT HER.

AN ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

A woman, who by her actions appeared to be atting for some one, paced up and down in the waiting room at the Grand Central Station yesterday wening, from 6 until nearly 7. She frequently cast auxious looks at the entrance, and finally, shortly before the time for the departure of the train for Chicago, the person whom she was expecting entered the walting room. He was a tall, well-dressed man, about thirty five years old, and came to take the train for Chicago. As he entered the door, the woman walked rapidly to him, and said:

"If you go to Chicago, you have got to take me

parloying, the woman said that he might go without

side, he would infinitely prefer to give a vote of commendation for the gestleman from Indiana thin to
give a vote of ensure or condemnation, but sweeping
posde the passions which had shared from one did
of the chamber to the other, what was the question
presented? Was the hadmare which had been read
inparliamentary and in violation of the rules of the
House and the decorant of parliamentary delate.
That was the only question agon which members were
to vote, not as parlisans, but as pades. Doll are
one doubt that the words were manifementary and
in violation of the rules of the House. Some zero
themen said that the words were pushined. No words
were justified in violation of the rules of
this body and the decorant of parliamentary
proceedings. (Republican applaines) Laranger
might be provided. There might be provided not
obeliate; sometimes every member induged in the heat of
obeliate; sometimes every member induged in the heat of
obeliate cometimes every member induged in the heat of
that was no excuse. The only thing left for the
confluent from Indiana to do was to say to the House
that he had violated its rules and that he had violated
the decorant which belonged to this parliamentary
body. Republican applains to
Mr. Springer demanded a division of the resolutions
and the direct resolution declaring that Mr. Bynam
increited the consure of the House was adopted—yeas
126, nays 103.

The second resolution providing for the presence her if he gave her money.
"I will not do that either," he said sharply, starting to brush past her to enter his car. She suddenly

pulled a pistol from her pocket, and before he could realize what she was about to da, she shot at him. Her agitation and haste, however, made her aim untrue, and the ball whizzed past his head. He dropped his base, rushed out of the waiting room and up Vanderbilt ave., at his best pace, and she started after him for another shot. He had disappeared, however, when she reached the street, 22 she tred to get on a Madison ave. car to escape, but was captured. The man was also arrested, and both were taken to a police station. The man said he was Daniel Wilson. He had a large sum of money in his pockets. The woman called herself Kate Flint. Neither would make a charge against the other. It was learned, however, that they had been living together at No. 225 West Fortiethst.

RUNAWAYS IN THE PARK.

There were three runaways in Central Park yes terday afternoon. Each happened about the same time, but nobody was hurt. It was about 4:30 o'clock st., was thrown from his horse at the bridle path, near Ninety-fifth-st. The horse started on a wild chase and was captured by Park Foliceman Baldwin and returned to the owner, Henry Valentine, of No. 13 East returned to the horses sixteenth st. The other two runaways happened at seventh ave. and one-hundred and tenth st. G. B. Robinson, of the Lincoln Hotel, was thrown from his horse, and Dr. Karl Koller, of No. 18 East Piffyeighth st., met the same accident at the same time, 4 30 p. m., and place. Park Policeman Harvey captable by the horses.